

WHEN HAIR THINS,
FADES OR FALLS,

USE "DANDERINE"

35 cents buys a bottle of "Danderine." Within ten minutes after the first application you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair. Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them, helping your hair to grow long, thick and luxuriant.

Girls! Girls! Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, thin, scraggy. A single application of delightful Danderine will double the beauty and radiance of your hair and make it look twice as abundant.—Advertisement.

666 is a prescription for Colds, Fever and LaGrippe. It's the most speedy remedy we know.

NOT ONLY CLEANSSES
BUT SAVES THE
TEETH

Most tooth pastes cleanse the teeth, and stop at that.

Mag Lac Tooth Paste goes much further. It preserves them. It contains Milk of Magnesia which is recognized by all dentists as the certain destroyer of the mouth acids which attack the enamel and bring about decay.

Dentists used to prescribe Milk of Magnesia as a mouth wash, but now many of them recommend Mag Lac Tooth Paste which not only cleanses but saves the teeth.

You know yourself how quickly Milk of Magnesia corrects "sour" stomach. Mag Lac Tooth Paste does exactly the same in the mouth and does it instantly.

Further—it is a most efficient and delightful cleanser, keeping the teeth beautifully white.

If you value your teeth get the tooth paste that both cleanses and saves them.

The following Penslar Stores have the exclusive agency here for Mag Lac. Just try it and see how fine a tooth paste can be. All of Penslar Drug Stores in Washington are Penslar Stores.—Advertisement.

When You Think
that you cannot take
cod-liver oil, the
evidence is clear that
you have not taken

Scott's Emulsion

recently. It's as rich
as cream, only
more easily as-
similated and is
pleasant to take.

Fine for Lumbago.

Musterole drives pain away and brings
in its place delicious, soothing comfort.
Just rub it in gently.

It is a clean, white ointment, made with
oil of mustard. It will not blister like
old-fashioned mustard plaster.
Get Musterole today at your drug store,
35 and 65c in jars and tubes; hospital
size, \$1.00.

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BURN

Acid Stomach
For 10 Years
Now a Different Woman

Earnestly Praises Eaton

"My wife was a great sufferer from
acid stomach for 10 years," writes
H. D. Crippen, "but is a different
woman since taking Eaton's."
Sufferers from acid stomach—let
Eaton's help you also. It quickly
takes up and carries out the excess
acidity and gases and makes the
stomach cool and comfortable. You
digest easily, get the full strength
from your food, feel well and strong,
free from bloating, belching, food
repeating, etc. Big box costs only a
trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

Have You Catarrh?

A Maryland Woman Advises You
Hampstead, Md.—"I have derived
more benefit from Dr. Pierce's re-
medies than any I have used. I espe-
cially wish to recommend Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery and Dr.
Sage's Catarrh Remedy, as they
cured me entirely of a bad case of
catarrh and sore throat over fifteen
years ago. As for the Favorite
Prescription, it has been of the great-
est help for feminine troubles."—Mrs.
Mary Buchanan, R. D. 1, Box 56.
You should obtain Dr. Pierce's
remedies for your complaints at your
neighborhood drug store. Write Dr.
Pierce, Pres. Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo,
N. Y., for free medical advice.

Text of Harding Message

U. S. MUST HELP FEELER WORDS, SAYS PRESIDENT

(Continued from First Page.)

Further than that. I want to join you in restoring in the most cordial way, the spirit of co-ordination and co-operation, and that mutuality of confidence and respect which is necessary in representative popular government.

Encroachment upon the functions of Congress or attempted dictation of its policy are not to be thought of, much less attempted, but there is an insistent call for harmony of purpose and concord of action to speed the solution of the difficult problems confronting both the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

Republican Responsible.

It is worth while to make allusion here to the character of our Government, mindful as one must be that an address to you is no less a message to all our people, for whom you speak most intimately. Ours is a popular Government through political parties. We divide along political lines, and I would ever have it so. I do not mean that the parties should be so divided that they should hinder any public servant in the performance of a conscientious and patriotic official duty. We saw partisan lines utterly obliterated when war imperiled, and our faith in the republic was revived anew. We ought not find these partisan lines obstructing the expeditious solution of the urgent problems of peace.

Granting that we are fundamentally a representative popular Government, with political parties the governing agencies, I believe the political party in power should assume responsibility, determine upon policies in the conference which supplements conventions and election campaigns, and then strive for achievement through adherence to the policies so accepted.

There is vastly greater security, immensely more of the national viewpoint, much larger and prompter accomplishment where the divisions are along party lines. In the broad and loftier sense, than to divide geographically, or according to pursuits, or personal following. For a century and a half our nation has been charged with responsibility and held to strict account. When they fail, they are relieved of authority; and the system has brought us to a national eminence no less than a world example.

Legislation a Compromise.

Necessarily legislation is a matter of compromise. The full ideal is seldom attained. In that meeting of minds necessary to insure results, there must be compromise, but in the estimate of convictions and sincere purposes the supreme responsibility to national interest must not be ignored. The shield of the high-minded public servant who adheres to party policy is manifest, but the higher purpose is the good of the republic as a whole.

Wants Economy Sustained.

It would be ungracious to withhold acknowledgment of the really large volume and excellent quality of work accomplished by the extraordinary session of Congress which so recently adjourned. I am not unmindful of the very difficult tasks with which you were called to deal, and no one can ignore the extraordinary session of Congress which so recently adjourned. I am not unmindful of the very difficult tasks with which you were called to deal, and no one can ignore the extraordinary session of Congress which so recently adjourned. I am not unmindful of the very difficult tasks with which you were called to deal, and no one can ignore the extraordinary session of Congress which so recently adjourned.

In the urgent economies we shall be immensely assisted by the budget system for which you made provision in the extraordinary session. The first budget is before you. Its preparation is a signal achievement, and the perfection of the system, a thing impossible in the few months available for its initial trial, will make its enactment as the basis of government practices since the beginning of the Republic.

There is pending a grant of authority to the administrative branch of the Government for the funding and settlement of our vast foreign loans grown out of our grant of war credits. With the hands of the executive branch held impotent to deal with these debts we are hindering urgent readjustments among our debtors and accomplishing nothing for ourselves. I think it is fair for the Congress to assume that the executive branch of the Government would adopt no major policy in dealing with these matters which would conflict with the purpose of Congress in authorizing the loans, certainly not without asking congressional approval, but there are minor problems incident to the prudent loan transactions and the safeguarding of our interests which cannot even be attempted without this authorization. It will be helpful to ourselves and it will improve conditions among our debtors if funding and the settlement of the defaulted interest may be negotiated.

Marine Act Discussed.

The previous Congress, deeply concerned in behalf of our merchant marine, in 1920, enacted the existing shipping law, designed for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. Among other things provided to encourage our shipping on the world's seas, the Executive was

directed to give notice of the termination of all existing commercial treaties in order to admit of reduced duties on imports carried in American bottoms. During the life of the act no Executive has complied with this order of the Congress. When the present Administration came into responsibility it began an early inquiry into the failure to execute the expressed purpose of the Jones act. Only one conclusion has been reached, namely, that members of House and Senate, eager as I am to join you in the making of an American merchant marine commensurate with our commerce, the denunciation of our commercial treaties would involve us in a chaos of trade relationships and add indescribably to the confusion of the already disordered commercial world. Our

Perils Trade Expansion.

power to do so is not disputed, but power and ships, without comity of relationship, will not give us the expanded trade which is inseparably linked with greater national independence. Moreover, the applied reduction of duty, for which the treaty denunciations were necessary, encouraged only the carrying of dutiable imports to our shores, while the tonnage which enters the flag on the seas is both free and flagless, and the cargoes which make a nation eminent in trade are outgoing, rather than incoming.

It is not my thought to lay the problem in detail before you today. It is desired only to say to you that the executive branch of the Government, uninfluenced by the protest of any nation, for none has been so well informed that your proposal, highly intended and heartily supported here, is so fraught with difficulties and so marked by tendencies to discourage trade expansion, that it invites your tolerance of noncompliance for a very few weeks until a plan may be presented which contemplates no greater draft upon the public Treasury, and which, though very different from the one I today give you promise of expanding our merchant marine, that it will argue its own approval. It is enough to say today that we are so possessed of ships, and the American intention to establish a merchant marine is so unalterable, that a plan of reimbursement, at no other cost than is contemplated in the existing act, will appeal to the pride and encourage the hope of all the American people.

Urges Permanent Tariff.

There is before you the completion of the enactment of what has been termed "permanent" tariff law, the word "permanent" being used to distinguish it from the emergency act which the Congress expedited early in the extraordinary session, and which is the law today. I cannot but urge an early completion of this necessary legislation. It is needed to stabilize our industry at home; it is essential to make more definite our trade relations abroad; it is vital to the preservation of many of our own industries which contribute so notably to the very lifeblood of our nation.

Sees Madness in France.

Again comes the reminder that we must not be unmindful of world conditions. A peoples' struggle for industrial rehabilitation and that we cannot dwell in industrial and commercial exclusion and at the same time do the just thing in aiding world reconstruction and readjustment. We do not seek a selfish aloofness, and we could not profit by it, were it possible. We recognize the necessity of buying wherever we sell, and the permanent peace and stability in its acceptable exchanges. In our pursuit of markets we must give as well as receive. We cannot sell to others who do not produce, nor can we have the proceeds of our exports unless we have the obligation of humanity, commerce and finance, linked as they are in the present world condition, it is not to be argued that we need destroy ourselves to be helpful to others. With all my heart I wish restoration to the peoples blighted by the awful world war, but the process of restoration does not lie in our acceptance of like conditions. We were better to remain on firm ground, strive for ample employment, and high standards of wage at home, and point the way to balanced budgets, right economic and resolute, efficient work as the necessary remedies to cure disaster.

Everything relating to trade, among ourselves and among nations, has been expanded, excessive, inflated, abnormal, and there is a madness in finance which no American policy alone will cure. We are a creditor nation, not by normal process, but made so by the fact that it is not an unworthy selfishness to seek to save ourselves, when the processes of that salvation are not only not denied to others, but commended to them. We seek to undermine for others no industry by which they subsist; we are obligated to permit the undermining of none of our own which make for employment and maintained activities.

Favors Elastic Policy.

Every contemplation, it little matters in which direction one turns, magnifies the difficulty of tariff legislation, but the necessity of legislation is magnified with it. Doubtless we are justified in seeking a more flexible policy than we have provided heretofore. I hope a way will be found to make for flexibility and elasticity, so that rates may be adjusted to meet unusual and changing conditions which cannot be accurately anticipated. There are problems incident to unfair practices, and to exchange which madness in money have made almost unsolvable. I know of no manner in which to effect this flexibility other than the extension of the powers of the Tariff Commission, that it can adapt itself to a scientific and wholly just administration of the law.

I am not unmindful of the constitutional difficulties. These can be met by giving authority to the Chief Executive, who could proclaim additional duties to meet conditions which the Congress may designate.

At this point I must disavow any desire to enlarge the Executive's power or add to the responsibilities of the office. They are al-

ready too large. If there were any other plan I would praise it.

Differences on Valuation.

The grant of authority to proclaim would necessarily bring the Tariff Commission into new and enlarged activities, because no Executive could discharge such a duty except upon the information acquired and recommendations made by this commission. But the plan is feasible, and the proper functioning of the board would give us a better administration of defined policy than ever can be made possible by tariff duties prescribed without flexibility.

There is a manifest difference of opinion about the merits of American valuation. Many nations have adopted delivery valuation as the basis for collecting duties; that is, they take the cost of the imports delivered at the port of entry, the basis for levying duty. It is no radical departure, in view of varying conditions and the disorderly state of money values, to provide for American valuation, but the case is not without the danger of such a valuation, brought to the level of our own production costs, making our tariffs prohibitive. It might do so in many instances where imports ought to be encouraged. I believe Congress ought well consider the desirability of the only promising alternative—namely, a provision authorizing proclaimed American valuation, under prescribed conditions, on any given list of articles imported.

In this proposed flexibility, authorizing increases to meet conditions likely to change, there should also be provision for decreases. A rate may be just today, and entirely out of proportion six months from today. If our tariffs are to be equitable and just, they necessarily burden our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent adjustment will be necessary for years to come. Knowing the impossibility of modification by act of Congress for any one or a score of lines without involving a long array of schedules, I think we shall go a long way toward stabilization, there is recognition of the Tariff Commission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proclamation.

Business Slump Fast.

I am sure about public opinion favoring the early determination of our tariff policy. There have been recurring signs of business revival from the deep slump which all the world has been experiencing. Our unemployment, which gave us deep concern only a few weeks ago, has grown encouragingly less, and our insurance and renewed confidence will attend the congressional declaration that American industry will be held secure.

Much has been said about the making of policy for ourselves, making it impossible for our debtors to discharge their obligations to us. This is a contention not now pressing for decision. More, it is vital to the preservation of many of our own industries which contribute so notably to the very lifeblood of our nation. There is now, and there always will be, a storm of conflicting opinions about the tariff revision. We cannot go far wrong when we base our tariffs on the policy of preserving the productive activities which enhance employment and add to our national prosperity.

Farmers Need Protection.

Something more than tariff protection is required by American agriculture. To the farmer has come the heaviest burden of readjustment. There is actual depression in our agricultural industry, while agricultural prosperity is absolutely essential to the general prosperity of the nation. Congress has sought very earnestly to provide relief. It has promptly given such temporary relief as has been possible, but the call is insistent for the permanent relief. It is inevitable that large crops lower the prices and small crops advance them. No legislation can cure that fundamental law. But there must be some economic solution in the cooperation of government and the farmer in returns for agricultural production. It is rather shocking to be told, and to have the statement strongly supported, that 9,000,000 bales of cotton, raised on American plantations in a single year, will actually be worth more to the producers than 13,000,000 bales would have been. Equally shocking is the statement that 700,000,000 bushels of wheat, raised by American farmers, would bring them more money than a billion bushels. Yet these are not exaggerated statements. In a world where there are tens of millions who need food and clothing which they can not get, such a condition is sure to indict the social system which makes it possible.

Remedy in Distribution.

In the main, the remedy lies in distribution and marketing. Every proper encouragement should be given to the co-operative marketing programs. These have proven very helpful to the co-operating communities in Europe. In Russia the co-operative community has become the recognized bulwark of law and order, and saved individualism from engulfment in social paralysis. Ultimately they will be accredited with the salvation of the Russian state.

There is the appeal for this revision. Why not try it? No one challenges the right of the farmer to a larger share of the consumer's pay for his product, no one disputes that we cannot live without the farmer. He is justified in rebelling against the transportation cost. Given a fair return for his labor, he will have less occasion to appeal for financial aid; and given assurance that his labors shall not be in vain, we reason that all the co-operative marketing sufficient to meet our national requirement and guard against disaster.

Basic Points Favored.

The base of the pyramid of civilization which rests upon the soil is shrinking through the drift of population from a city to a city. For a generation we have been expressing more or less concern about this tendency. Economists have warned and statesmen have deplored. We should for a time that modern conveniences and a more intimate contact would halt the movement, but it has gone steadily on.

Perhaps only grim necessity will correct it, but we ought to find a less drastic remedy.

The existing scheme of adjusting freight rates, until industries are attracted to some centers and repelled from others. A great volume of uneconomic and wasteful transportation has attended, and the cost increased accordingly. The grain-milling and meat-packing industries afford ample illustration, and the attending concentration is readily apparent. The menaces in concentration are not limited to the retarding influences on agriculture. Manifestly the conditions and terms of railway transportation ought not be permitted to increase this undesirable tendency. We have a just pride in our great cities, but we shall find greater pride in the nation, which has a larger distribution of its population into the country, where comparatively self-sufficient smaller communities may blend agricultural and manufacturing interests in harmonious helpfulness and enhanced good fortune. Such a movement contemplates no destruction of things wrought, of investments made, or wealth involved. It only looks to a general policy of transportation, of distributed industry, and of highway construction, to encourage the spread of our population and restore the proper balance between city and country. The problem may well have your earnest attention.

Economic State Improved.

It has been perhaps the proudest claim of our American civilization that in dealing with human relationships it has constantly moved toward such justice in distributing the product of human energy that it has improved continuously the economic status of the mass of people. Ours has been a highly productive social organization. On the way up from the elemental stages of human energy, we have now come to the point where we are now far on the way to the elimination of poverty.

Through the eradication of illiteracy and the diffusion of education mankind has reached a stage where we may fairly say that in the United States equality of opportunity has been attained, though all are not prepared to embrace it. There is, indeed, a too great divergence between the economic conditions of the most and the least favored classes in the community. But even that divergence has now come to the point where we bracket the very poor and the very rich together as the least fortunate classes. Our efforts may well be directed to improving the status of both.

Question of Organization.

While this set of problems is commonly comprehended under the general phrase "capital and labor," it is really vastly broader. It is a question of social and economic organization. Labor has become a large contributor, through its savings, to the stock of capital; while the people who own the largest individual aggregates of capital are themselves often hard and earnest laborers. Very often it is extremely difficult to draw the line of demarcation between the two groups; to determine whether a particular individual is entitled to be set down as laborer or as capitalist. It is all very largely a matter of cases he is both, and when he is both he is the most useful citizen.

The right of labor to organize is just as fundamental as the necessity as is the right of capital to organize. The right of labor to negotiate, to deal with and solve its particular problems in an organized way, through its chosen agents, is just as essential as is the right of capital to organize, to maintain corporations, to limit the liabilities of stockholders. Indeed, we have come to recognize that the limited liability of the citizen is a member (Continued on Page 23, Column 5.)

Buy It
From the Navy
Sealed Proposal Sale
SUB-CHASERS

4:30 P. M., December 15
At the Board of Survey
Appraisal and Sale,
Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. C. No. 264
S. C. No. 119
S. C. No. 93

Sealed proposal forms may be obtained from the above office.

Lexative
Bromo Quinine
tablets

The first and original Cold and Grip
Tablet, the merit of which is recog-
nized by all civilized nations.

Be sure you get

BROMO

The genuine bears this signature

E. W. Grove

Price 30c.

The PALAIS ROYAL

The Shopping Center—11th and G Sts.

Est. 1877

A. Lisner, Prop.

Pre-Christmas Coat Sale

Tomorrow—In the Bargain Basement



\$15.75

In many instances the price to be asked—\$15.75—has nothing to do with the cost of the coat. Both the wholesale firms and the Palais Royal are willing to now dispose of remaining winter stock. Not all sizes in any one style, but many styles.

Now at \$15.75
—Bargain Basement.

Plain and Novelty Tailored Coats, Some with Fur Collars

Many perfectly plain, relying upon "tailoring" and "lines." A limited number with elaborate silk stitching, braiding, novelty buttons, pockets and belts. The materials and colors of this 1921-1922 winter season.

Wives, daughters and sisters can logically appeal for their Christmas money now. Tell the men of the family.

Folding Umbrellas

Can be packed in valise or trunk. And you need not pay a fancy price. Here at \$2.98 to \$4.98.

Women's Umbrellas—4 Lots

At Less Than Regular

At \$6.98

Women's All-Silk Umbrellas; purple, navy, green and brown, with ivory-like "Bakalite" handles and tips to the paragon frames.

At \$3.98

Women's "Gloria Silk." The best substitute for pure silk; tight rolling, on paragon frames; "Bakalite" handles.

At \$1.98

Women's American Taffeta Cotton Umbrellas, with "Bakalite" handles and paragon frames.

Extra Special at \$4.90

Women's navy, green and purple taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with ivory-like handles matching in color; a novelty sold in specialty shops at \$6.50.

Boys' and Girls' Umbrellas

Headquarters for the wanted styles, of cotton, at \$1.25 to \$1.98. Gloria Silk at \$2.49 and \$2.98. Silk, in colors, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Palais Royal—Bargain Basement.

In Christmas Boxes

The Palais Royal Basement Store service will be found very helpful.

\$5.00

Comfortables

Tomorrow at \$3.75

Double-bed size; ornamental plaids, and as warm as a pair of blankets. In Christmas box.

\$6.00 Blankets

For One Day \$4.98

Just 100 pairs of these wool-finish plaid Blankets; double-bed size. Each in Christmas box.

200 pairs Blankets

Special at \$6.98

Part wool; the cotton mixture strengthens, while unseen; pretty pink and blue borders; ribbon bound. In Christmas box.

Baby Blankets

For One Day at 89c

These are the soft and wool-like Blankets ornamented with animals in colors. Special at 89c each. Others—seconds—at 10c each.

Large Bed Spreads

Special at \$1.98

Double-bed size and heavy weight; Marcellise effect; looking worth twice times \$1.98.—Bargain Basement.

Waists at \$1.00

Each in Christmas Box

See these Waists, each nestling in its pretty box, and learn of the most attractive Christmas presents costing one dollar. Just 1,000 of them.

Note the Dainty Hemstitching, the Tucking, the Lace Trimmings. These sheer Voile and Dimity Waists were never made to sell at \$1.00. Nor were the extra sizes—48 to 54—at \$1.25. Both are here.

Palais Royal—Bargain Basement.

Kimonos at \$1.49

Of Warm Flannelette

These long Kimonos really have more uses than the more expensive Bath Robes, and suggest Christmas presents that will be much appreciated.

Collar, Pocket and Tie Sash Trimmed With Rick-Rack Braid

Also short Kimonos made dainty with wide satin ribbons. All at \$1.49.

Palais Royal—Bargain Basement.

Flannelette Night Gowns, 69c

Petite women and big girls find health and comfort in these warm and prettily striped gowns, the popular slip-over style. Regular at \$1.00. Special at 69c.

Sateen Pettibockers, 79c

Full cut and finished with two (2) rows of elastic; in black and colors. Special at 79c.

Night Drawers

Flannelette 59c

Full cut, with feet; 2 to 8 years. Bargain Basement.

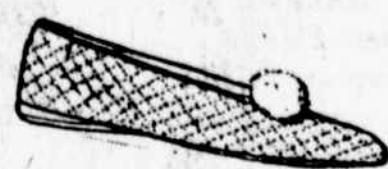
Winter Bloomers

Special at 39c

Of striped flannelette and pink batiste. Bargain Basement.

Gift Slippers

On Sale Shoe Dept.—Main Floor.



Satin
Quilted
Boudoirs

Special, \$1.85

As illustrated—they come with padded soles, trimmed with Pom Poms. Colors are Copenhagen, light blue, pink, old rose, lavender and black.

Special at \$1.85—Palais Royal—Second Floor.